

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. X.

QU'APPELLE, N. W. T., THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1895.

No. 28.

QU'APPELLE.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD, House, Sign and Carriage Painter, Graining, Glazing, Paper Hanging and Kalsomining promptly executed.

CITY MEAT MARKET. Fresh Meat of all kinds kept constantly on hand, lowest prices. **W. H. BELL**, Proprietor.

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A BARGAIN—TEN TEAMS GOOD. Young Oxen for sale; also one span choice Clydesdale mares, 19 months old, and some young pigs. Apply to J. McMichael, Qu'Appelle.

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CAME ON TO THE PREMISES of the undersigned, a dark bay horse; small white spot on forehead, off hind foot white. No visible brand. Owner will please prove property, pay advertisement and take the animal away.

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FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH. **F. B. BLAKENEY**, 2nd Sec. 36, Tp. 17, R. 15.

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FINE CLASS YOKES OF WORK (oxen); also a set of ox chains. Easy terms. Apply to **L. G. BELL, Jr.**, 24th Sec. 4-18-14.

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THESE, 4 Sec. 20, Tp. 18, R. 14, West 2nd Meridian, adjoining town of Qu'Appelle. Good house and stable; land has been in crop. Apply to **F. BELL**, Progress Office.

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FARM ADJOINING THE TOWN OF Qu'Appelle, being N. E. 1 section 22-18-14. About 60 acres under cultivation, two ready for crop, balance stubble. Good buildings and water on the premises. Immediate possession given. Apply to **MRS. D. S. McCANNEL**, Qu'Appelle. 26-28

TENDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned for the privilege of cutting the Hay on the sections owned by the Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Co.

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Seeds,

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Flower

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Vegetable,

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DRUGGISTS

And Stationers,

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Office of

J. P. CREAMER, V.S.

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but don't try to patch up a lingering cough or cold by trying experimental remedies. Take

PYNY-PECTORAL

and relief is certain to follow. Cures the most obstinate coughs, colds, sore throats, in fact every form of throat, lung or bronchial inflammation induced by cold.

Large Bottle, 25 Cents.

Just Arrived

12 Cases

—OF—

Boots & Shoes

—AND—

12 Packages

—OF—

Dry Goods

—AT—

J. P. Beauchamp's.



ALL MOTHERS WHO HAVE USED PALMOLIVE SOAP KNOW THAT IT IS THE BEST BABY SOAP for healing the delicate skin of Sore.

Palmolive was troubled with sores on head and legs. I tried "Palmolive Soap." In a very short time the sores disappeared, skin became smooth and white, and the child got perfectly well. **Mrs. HOUTMAN, Crediton.**

Only 25c. Big Cake.

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

is published every Thursday

at the Progress Printing Office in the Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

The rates for our advertising space by contract are as follows:

	One week.	One month.	Three months.	One year.
One column	\$5.00	\$15.00	\$45.00	\$50.00
Half column	2.50	7.50	22.50	25.00
Quarter column	1.25	3.75	11.25	12.50
Two lines	1.00	3.00	9.00	10.00

Business cards \$1.00 per month payable in advance.

The above rates do not apply to auction notices, entertainments, tenders, meetings, legal notices, or anything of a transitory nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line the first insertion, 5 cents for each additional insertion. Yearly advertisement allowed to be charged monthly, if ordered \$1.00 will be charged for each additional change.

Business letters, 50 cents for first twenty-five words, 2 cents for each additional word. The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Subscription price: \$1.00 per annum, in advance; if not paid for in advance, \$1.50 will be charged. Single copies 5 cents. A liberal concession will be allowed to parties who are willing to act as agents for the paper. Write for terms.

Address: **THE QU'APPELLE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED,** Qu'Appelle, Assin.

FREDERICK BELL, Manager.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1895.

THE BEEF MARKET.

Taking into consideration the tightness of the money market at the present time, the rise in the price of beef will be doubly welcome. The cause of said rise, and the probability of its permanence, are matters fraught with great importance to the farmers of the Northwest. The past winter having been so mild, the cattle have wintered well, and a great number have come through absolutely fat and already fit for marketing, enabling their owners to take advantage at once of the rising market, which is a matter of considerable importance to those who are absolutely in need of money. But the question is, is it expedient for those who are not pressing in need of the money to sell now or to hold on for a time? Therein comes the question of the permanency of the rise. The present rise in the price of beef has suggested to Secretary Morton, U.S., the startling possibility that the American continent has reached the limit of its cattle raising capacity, and that with the increase of population the price will continue to advance until beef becomes, as in Europe, not a staple article of food for working people but only an occasional luxury. He began an inquiry into the matter to discover if possible whether the above is the real cause or a trust exists to force up prices. Concerning the enquiry, Secretary Morton said: "It would appear that the primary cause of the increased price is that the supply is decreasing, while the demand is constant or increasing. In Texas there are not ten cattle today to hundreds a short time ago, and the four points, so-called—Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and Omaha—where cattle are slaughtered, are falling off in their supply of the market. The reduction last year was 142,347 head of cattle, as compared with the year before. The Chicago production fell off 209,598 head, and Omaha 44,711, while Kansas City increased 45,501 and St. Louis 66,461, making a net reduction as

stated. This reduction naturally would bring an increase of price to the consumer. Then, too, corn fed cattle are preferred, and our supply of corn fell off enormously last year." Mr. C. M. Favorite, representing Armour & Co., says that the rumor of a cattle combine is without foundation, and that the present advance is due to a scarcity of supply caused by a short corn crop.

WEARISOME THREATS.

This city about what Quebec will do with the Protestant minority east of the Ottawa if Manitoba is not forced to re-establish separate schools, has been heard about often enough. We in Ontario have listened with impatience to the same threat whenever anything has been said in regard to the separate school system of this province and we are not disposed to have it dinned in our ears every time like questions are raised in other provinces.

It is time Quebec was informed that she does not hold a Protestant minority in her power for the purpose of forcing her peculiar ideas of government not only on Ontario but on the new provinces which are being formed in the west as well. It is time to inform the most aggressive and least progressive member of Confederation that she cannot force her will on the other seven members. If Quebec desires to follow Manitoba's example and establish a non-sectarian national school system, well and good. But if she endeavors to force the children of the Protestant minority to attend the church schools of the majority, the time will then have arrived to consider means for the establishment of a genuine national system of education under the control of the Federal Government, and under which every child from the Atlantic to the Pacific will learn the duties of a common citizenship in a common school.—Toronto News.

The Argentina cattle are said to be threatening to reduce prices as its wheat has done. In 1894 England imported from the Argentine Republic 90,000 live sheep, 1,700,000 frozen sheep, 39,500 quarters of frozen beef and 28,000 live bullocks. But all this is but a trifle of what Argentina can export when her vast resources for raising cattle are adequately developed.

Since writing last week about the supposed attempted crookedness connected with the seed grain distribution, we have been informed that it is quite possible that a mistake was made and that no fraud was attempted. We sincerely hope so, and if anyone has been unjustly accused, it is but fair that this should be made known.

The Speech from the Throne announces that the French treaty will be ratified as soon as Parliament passes the necessary legislation. It also forebodes the entrance of Newfoundland into Confederation.

Transatlantic Mails.

A Liverpool Weekly Courier's extract from Truth says:

Amongst my paragraph last week complaining of the withdrawal of English illustrated papers from their covers in transit to America, a correspondent gives me his experience as to registered letters from Canada. He says that during the past year he has received some half dozen registered letters from the Northwest Territory, and in every case the end of the envelope has been cut or torn open, so as to give full opportunity of investigating the contents, but, as these were only business papers of no value so a thief, they were uncollected. These agencies to be doubtless a good deal of plundering goes on in connection with the Transatlantic mails, and, at any rate in the case of registered letters from Canada, the postal authorities ought to have no difficulty in laying their hands on the thieves.

Unit of Length.

The unit of the yard is defined by the distance between two parallel lines on gold studs sunk in a bar of bronze when at 62° F., which bar is preserved in the Standards office, England. There are other units, such as the inch, foot, mile, but these are all parts or multiples of the yard there is no separate standard provided for them.

Official Appointments.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:

To be commissioners for taking affidavits—James Dobbin of Regina; John Hawke Grayson of Moose Jaw; Oswald Baynes Fish of Moose Jaw, and Robt. K. Thomson Boharum, Assn.

INDIAN HEAD ITEMS.

A Few Local and Personal Paragraphs From Our Neighbor Down the Line.

When the history of Indian Head is written, the name of Geo. Thompson, one of the pioneer settlers and present clerk of the municipality, will find a prominent mention with others whose enterprise tended towards the growth of the town. Residing in one of the houses erected by him on the historic heights, named after east of the dam, and part owner of the handsome brick block erected last summer on Grand avenue, he has devoted to extend his portion of the latter building northward during the present season and excavations are to be commenced forthwith. These contemplated operations were perfected with the appearance of efficient and sturdy help. A number of Mr. Thompson's many devoted recognition. They not only assist in building up the town but also in building up the future of the locality in which they are honored residents, by the investment of their spare capital.

Architect Chesterton, Winnipeg, arrived Monday, inspected the new English church edifice and the work commenced in remodeling the interior of the Brassey home, and left same evening.

Major and Mrs. Bell's guests, Supt. Whyte, C. P. R., and Messrs. Adams, White and Carter, returned to Winnipeg on Friday. Supt. Whyte's private car being attached to the Atlantic express.

It was announced by the Rev. Alex. Rolston last Sabbath, that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper would be administered in the Presbyterian church during the ensuing month.

The Methodist body holds revival services in the town hall all this week. Rev. Mr. Steacy of Moose Jaw, is assisting.

Const. Ross left on Monday for Montmartre to discharge his duties as constable.

Commissioner S. R. Edwards attended a meeting of the license board in Regina on Monday.

A. D. Jackson, barrister, and J. H. MacCair, Qu'Appelle, were in town Monday.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

"There's a child among ye tukin' notes, An' lo! he'll point 'em out."

The post and rail fence on either side along the roadway at the head of the town dam was, I presume, put up as a protection; in its present condition it would afford little or none. Several of the rails are taking aquatic excursions at the will of wind and wave, while one of the posts is in such a position that it suggests to the beholder the probability of its taking an early header.

Our gardens are now enjoining our attention, seeds being sown, and plans for planting later on being arranged. Cabbages should occupy a place in every garden. This plant in some form or other is known to almost every nation on the habitable globe. In northern latitudes the hardest varieties of brassica, known under the name of kale, forms the staple vegetable of the people; in southern climes, where nature brings forth abundance of food unaided by the skill of man, the savage eats the young heart of a tree known to us as the cabbage palm. So popular is the cabbage that the French, the Germans, the English and the Scotch have each a national dish, of which this excellent forms the larger portion. Soup au chou is as great a necessity for the French housewife as kumquat for the Germans, cabbage and bacon for the English, or kale haggis for the Scotch. The feeding qualities of the cabbage place it in the first rank as a culinary vegetable, and medical science has proved that it is one of the greatest milk producing vegetables known. Cauliflower and broccoli are so much alike in appearance and flavor that a well-grown, large sized specimen of the latter may well be mistaken for one of the former, although epicures profess to esteem the one as a perfect vegetable, and look upon the other almost with contempt. Dr. Johnson was in the habit of saying that, of all the things in the garden, he liked the cauliflower best—a sentiment with which he would doubtless find many persons agree. Cabbage a son gont. Young cabbage plants should not be left too long in the seed bed otherwise, by reason of their being crowded, they sprout up and become weakly in constitution. They should not be allowed to remain in the seed bed after they have attained the height of four inches; they should then be transplanted, and if their permanent quarters are not ready, a second sowing should be made, so that as they are placed in good rich soil, that has been well manured, and are not allowed to suffer from drought, I also remind my readers of the fact that wood ashes are of infinite value in stimulating the growth of all the cabbage tribe.

If you have Dr. G. B. Seale's, of Brooklyn, New York, says, about the apple, be so, and we have to reason whatever to doubt it, there should be still greater demand for this popular fruit. The Dr. says "The apple is such common fruit that very few persons are familiar with its remarkable medicinal properties. Everybody ought to know that the very best thing that can be done to eat apples just before retiring for the night. Persons afflicted with the mysterious of the lungs are able to throw up their hands in horror at the vicious of dry cough which when a suggestion may sometimes be, but no harm come to even a delicate system by the eating of ripe and juicy apples just before going to bed. The apple is an excellent brain food because it has more phosphoric acid in its easily digestible shape than any other vegetable known. It excites the action of the liver, promotes sound and healthy sleep, and thoroughly refreshes the mouth. This is not all; the apple significantly the sunblossom of the stomach, helps the kidney secretion and prevents catarrhal growth, while it obviates indigestion, and is one of the most preventative known of diseases of the throat; everybody should be familiar with such knowledge."

Catarrah Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes. One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrah Powder, dissolves the mucus over the surface of the nasal passages. Pain less and delightful to use, it relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrah, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 60 cents. At C. E. Corbitt's.

Correspondence.

Our columns are open to all for the discussion of public questions. Personalities will not be permitted. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

The Fallacy of Early Rising.

To the Editor of The Progress:

See—the following information is taken almost verbatim from an editorial in the British Medical Journal, which shows the absurdity of the popular notion which indicates early rising as a virtue and a source of strength for a woman and a child for a fool.

When the great majority lived in villages and were engaged in the cultivation of the soil, early rising may have been conducive to health and wealth, if not to wisdom, but even early risers forsotherers probably did no more than make a virtue of necessity. It is said to be natural—that is physiological—to rise early and to enjoy the benefits of the sunrise; if we ask why we are treated to various transcendental theories about the virtuous influences of the sun, and are told to take example by the birds of the air and the beasts of the field, or so many of them as are not nocturnal in their habits. But as a matter of fact, physiology, so far as it has anything to say on the subject at all, is all against the early rising theory. Physiological experiment appears to show that a man does not work best and fastest in the early morning hours, but on the contrary about midday. The time to rise early, except in those trained from youth to one-door pursuits, is commonly a sign, not of strength of character and vigor of body, but of advancing age. The very old often sleep much, but they do not sleep long. A long deep sleep—deep sleep of youth—requires for its production a thoroughly elastic vascular system. The stiffening vessels of age are not so completely under the control of the vasomotor nerves. Hence shorter sleep. Thus, poor families who go to bed at 11 p.m. want to get up at 5 or 6 a.m., and look upon his healthy son or daughter who prefers to be till 8 as a sluggard.

When this foolish interpretation of a proverb about the health, and wealth to be reaped from early rising is combined with the still more foolish advice which says of sleep: "Six hours for a man, seven for a woman, and eight for a fool," then we have a vicious system capable of working great mischief to young people of both sexes. Eight hours' sleep is not too much sleep for any healthy young man or woman. Much of the nervous complaints not so uncommon to young men of these last decades of the nineteenth century, are due to their being so ill-advised as to make their recreation source, not of recuperation, but of increased exhaustion and from robbing themselves of the necessary hours of sleep. If our forefathers were early risers the went off early to bed. Moral—Never rise early unless you are obliged or want to. H. G.

Wedding at Montmartre.

The first ceremony of this nature in the new French colony established lately at Montmartre, occurred Monday in the presence of a large number of invited guests and spectators. The bride was Miss Naomi de Tremblay, the groom being Mons. Charles Beaman. The large hall of The Home, tastefully decorated, served as a church, the marriage ceremony and high mass being performed by Mons. Roy, curé of Qu'Appelle Station. Attired in white, with veil and orange blossoms, the bride looked charming, and was attended by two bridesmaids, her sister and Miss Miller Ogier. After the ceremony a bridal procession was formed, the happy pair being followed by the guests to a pretty spot on the prairie, where the bride and groom were seated to the health and happiness of the first couple wedded at Montmartre. The hearty exchange of greetings over, the whole party sat down to banquet, towards the close of which each guest was called on to give a song or speech. The groom led, and his effort deservedly received cordial recognition. Tables were then cleared and the room prepared for dancing which was kept up till an early hour of the following morning, the feast continuing the next day. The whole affair was carried out in thoroughly national style and character, and work was suspended and everyone gave himself up to the enjoyments of the occasion. Amongst the guests from a distance were not only M. Richard, French consul, Winnipeg; Mons. and Mlle. Gravelle of Lac Macquarrie; Mr. W. and the Misses Crawford and Mrs. MacKay, Boston H. A. L. Hamilton, C. P. R. commissioner, Winnipeg, was unavoidably absent.

How Canada is So-Called.

The origin of the name "Canada" is curious enough, says a correspondent of The Progress. The Spaniards visited this country previous to the French, and made particular search for gold, and silver, and finding none they called it among themselves, "Are cana" (there is nothing new). The Indians who visited them, learned the sentence and its meaning. The French arrived, and the Indians who wanted none of their money, and supposed they were come from the same point, used the word to inform them in the Spanish sentence, "Are cana." The French who knew as little Spanish as the Indians, supposed this mysterious recurring word was the name of the country, and called it "Canada," which it has been ever since.

Northwest Literature.

There is now ready for the press another Northwest book, published not in London, but in the capital of the Territories. This is the second literary effort which has been born and made in the Northwest; and as we have local opportunity of examining its contents we can say it is a really easy of the soil. "The Northwest," by Mary Markham, is a delightful little volume, which we venture to say will be read with interest and amusement, the daring author essaying a dozen different kinds of composition and succeeding in the main. Her forte is humor—satirical humor—and every piece in the volume sparkles and gleams with such allusion and sublimity. We hope the Northwest from one end to the other will welcome this native production which has in many places the beauty and delicacy of our prairie flora and in others the breadth and power of our horizon-wide landscape and the breeze which sweeps across our extended plains.

QU'APPELLE PROGRESS.

Thursday, April 25, 1895.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

ENGINEER FARR SUSPECTED OF THE AWFUL CRIME.

A Chain of Evidence Almost Complete—His Betrotthed Broken Hearted—Escapes From Jail and Sees His Wife—Latest Particulars.

There never was a more diabolic attempt at murder and arson than that which was providentially averted in Winnipeg the other morning. Never was crime attended with such cruel and cold-blooded heartlessness, and it is scarcely credible, except upon the assumption that the culprit is insane, that any human being could be guilty of such atrociously wicked devilry. It is true that the evidence so far is purely circumstantial, but the links in the chain are slowly but surely fastening the perpetrator in their coils.

Mr. William Farr, an engineer on the C. P. R., was suspected and his arrest was made on purely suspicious actions and circumstantial evidence, and for hours they could elicit no fact that would indicate a motive for the crime. Friends of the accused were indignant that he, a man of hitherto unblemished reputation, should be suspected of setting fire to his own premises. But later circumstances developed, and particulars learned, that surprised those who were more directly interested in unearthing the motive for such a deliberate attempt to burn the buildings and their inmates. While the facts revealed have no direct bearing on the fire, nevertheless they demonstrate that the accused had been leading a double life, and that he had become involved in a love affair which might have prompted him to take a desperate step to extricate himself. The facts elicited certainly strengthen the suspicions that he planned the incendiarism, and have given grounds to the theory that his motive was murder.

Incidentally it was learned that for some five years Farr had been keeping company with a young lady in the city, representing himself to her as a single man, and that Mrs. Farr and children were the widow and orphan of a deceased brother. This questionable conduct on his part has been commented on by many for some time, and friends of the young lady acquainted her with the true state of affairs, but he was always able to relieve her mind that he was anything but what he claimed to be.

Nearly two years ago a fellow worker with the unfortunate girl, whose brothers happened to be railroad men told her that Farr was a married man. At that time he was running an engine on the Moose Jaw division, and she wrote him asking an explanation of the reports which had reached her. The reply came—an explicit denial—and it was written in such an honest, manly, straightforward manner that the victim, who it appears was infatuated with the man, was convinced of his innocence. The intimacy between the two had passed beyond friendship, and the young woman was patiently waiting for him to fulfil his promise of marriage. This ceremony was being delayed at the request of Farr, who intimated to his affianced that he had promised his brother when dying, to remain with the children till they had grown to an age that they could look after themselves. These facts were a surprise to the relatives and intimate acquaintances of the family, and have largely withdrawn any sympathy that at first might have existed with the accused. It is remarkable that none of them had the least suspicion of the duplicity and faithlessness of Farr; on the contrary he was looked on as an exemplary husband and father, and was held in high esteem in social circles. The police located the young lady and learned that her name is Maggie Robinson, and she is a dressmaker in a fashionable Main street establishment. It appears that Farr has been in the service of the C. P. R. for many years as a locomotive engineer, but some six years ago for the benefit of his health, devoted a season in business as a stationer in Minnedosa. It was about this time that he became acquainted with Miss Robinson, in Minnedosa and Rapid City, where she was employed as a dining room girl in a hotel. The intimacy developed, and on Farr resuming his former position on the railroad, the young woman came of her own accord into the city, securing a comfortable home with Mrs. Thompson, on Adelaide street, and she secured work as a dressmaker. He was very attentive, spending much of his time with the young woman, escorting her to the theatre and other amusements, and very frequently when not at work meeting her at noon and at six o'clock on leaving the place where she was employed. For the past eight successive Sunday evenings he escorted her to church, but not attending the Westminster to which he sometimes accompanied his wife in the morning; and for a long time he had taken tea at Mrs. Thompson's with Miss Robinson, whose first intimation of the cruel and deceptive conduct of her intended husband came with a crushing blow, and she could scarce realize that she had been the innocent cause of the commission of so terrible a crime. With the fullest and most implicit confidence in Farr, she had become infatuated with him, although he possessed no attractive or prepossessing qualities, being a person of rather ordinary appearance, while she is pretty and of striking, petite figure, and might be called stylish, and always dressed modestly and in good taste. Farr's attentions to Miss Robinson were most marked, and he made her the recipient of many costly and handsome presents—his Christmas gift being a valuable sea-skin suit. Those acquainted with the above facts are surprised that Farr's family and relatives had not become cognizant of his conduct, but all were entirely ignorant and were startled on knowing the details. Mr. W. D. Russell, a brother of Mrs. Farr, accompanied the police authorities and had an interview with the young lady, when some of the particulars were confirmed. Miss Robinson is completely prostrated, and has been confined to her room ever since she first heard of the cruel duplicity practised upon her.

In conversation with the young ladies with whom she worked, she was highly spoken of as a modest conscientious girl of irreproachable character, a steady, faithful employee, always at her post of

duty, and who did her work cheerfully and well. They cannot understand how their comrade could be so systematically deluded—they can only sympathize with her in her dark trouble.

It was understood in a general way between the two that the wedding would take place next summer, but Miss Robinson had made no preparation for it, being content to wait until Farr had been released from the sacred promise he told her he had made to his brother. While working on the case police received information that Farr recently placed an insurance of \$10,000 on his wife, but this has not yet been confirmed, though the authorities consider their source of information reliable, and will make further enquiries. If this should prove true, the case against Farr will be strengthened, and it will materially corroborate the belief, that he intended in burning the building, to add the crime of murder, for had the flames made any headway it would have been impossible for Mrs. Farr and children to have made their escape, as the fire would have raged most fiercely at all points of exit. It was villainously conceived and the cold-blooded manner in which it was carried out, has stirred the indignation of the public. For Mrs. Farr and children all experience the sincerest sympathy, and pleasure is expressed that the fire was so providently extinguished. The poor woman has been completely prostrated since the morning of the fire.

Interest in the case was intensified on it becoming known that Farr had escaped from the police station. The accused not having been arraigned he was confined in the ante room adjoining the court house and station office. This room looks out onto King street, but the lower sash of the window is boarded, and the entire west end protected by iron bars. There is a space of eighteen or twenty inches between the iron bar and window, and at the top two sashes are used for ventilation. The prisoner broke the upper edge of a chair, which he used as a lever to spread the bars, and as this was not wide enough a piece of wood was broken from a table in the room. Both bear marks of their use in straining the iron bars. While the opening was still narrow it is evident Farr worked his body through, and then climbed to the ventilation window, through which he gained his freedom. To let himself down to the sidewalk, without creating a noise, he untied a rope from one of the upper sashes, and thus lengthened the other, so that he could easily reach the ground. Farr is a mediumly stout man, weighing about 160 pounds, and to get through the iron bars it is thought he undressed, so as to more easily work his body through.

The escape was made between one and two o'clock, for immediately on getting out of the station Farr repaired to his home on Ross avenue and had an interview with his wife before two o'clock.



WILLIAM FARR.

He did not stay there long, but police officers have traced his subsequent steps to the C. P. R. yards, and it is supposed he stored himself in a carload of ties, which was attached to a train on the track and ready to leave for the west.

Chief McKee was early at the telegraph office, but up to noon had received no further information. All hands on the outgoing freight trains deny that Farr was a passenger, and state that they neither saw nor heard anything of his presence in the yard at the time of their leaving the city.

A Nor-Wester representative saw Miss Robinson—a pleasant mannered, gently-spoken lady on whose kindly face were left unmistakable traces of recent heavy sorrow and deep grief, and in conversation she said:

"I cannot imagine it possible that Will Farr has been leading the double life he has. It is utterly past comprehension. He was so kind and gentle and generous and tender; he was so unlike what he really must have been that it has deceived me completely."

Then she went on to tell of her first meeting Farr in Rapid City; of his attentions to her; of her coming to Winnipeg to earn her own living four years ago unknown to Farr, and now, after he had ascertained her presence here, he had resumed his attentions, escorting her to church, to the theatre, the skating rink, and accompanying her in evening walks. "There was no concealment of his intentions to me," she said, "and he frequently introduced me to his personal friends. I always found him a gentleman, with the kindest instincts; he spoke so lovingly of his dead brother's children and his deep solicitude for them, that increased my admiration for him. He neither smoked, drank nor swore, or had any small vices. I had the most implicit faith in him—so much that even now I cannot realize the enormity of his conduct."

"You heard of his being a married man?" "Yes, I heard," she said piteously; "and I spoke to him about it, but his explanations were so clear and convincingly given that my suspicions were completely allayed. He told me that his brother on dying had entrusted his widow and her four little ones to his care, and that he was carrying out his sacred promise. He went so carefully into details that no one could disbelieve him; at any rate I did not. He always spoke of his love for the orphans, and I believed that he must be a good man who could sacrifice himself as he was doing for their sake. I was content, too, and although we had some talk in a general way of our wedding taking place next summer, no preparations were made for the event, and I was willing to abide the time he would be relieved of some of his responsibility."

"And were you never suspicious that he was playing you false?" "Only once, and then his explanations cleared away my doubts. I knew, of course, that he was living with whom I supposed was his widowed sister-in-law,

and I saw one day in one of the papers mention of a 'Mrs. W. Farr' in connection with some church work. I spoke to him about it and asked how that could be when he had told me his dead brother's name was James. He replied that it evidently was a mistake, and that he had a brother James, but that the dead one's name was Walter. Once when I spoke to him about these stories of his being married he wept bitterly and reproached me for not having confidence in him, and my faith was blindly restored. He repeated to Mrs. Thompson where I live—for I thought she would know who visited her house—the same story he had told me about his care for his dead brother's widow and children, and she believed him too."

"I often saw Mrs. Farr at Westminster church," she continued, "and I thought what a nice little delicate lady she was, and what lovely children she had—twice she was with her husband, or as I supposed her brother-in-law; but for some Sunday evenings past he came with me to other churches."

"When did you see him last?" "On Good Friday, and then I find that he lied to me. He said he was going to see if he could go to work or not; instead of that he went home and had tea with his wife, and afterwards came and had tea at Mrs. Thompson's."

"I could not understand," she went on to say amidst tears, "when Chief McKee came to me, what connection I could possibly have with any trouble Will Farr could be in, and when he explained to me that his motive might be to marry me, I was sure that that was no reason for the perpetration of any crime. I insisted that he was not a married man, nor could the chief convince me—even when he told me that he had seen his marriage certificate—that he had been leading a double life all these years. I entreated to be taken to the cells and hear the bitter truth from his own lips. The chief reluctantly consented, and I went. I was certain, I was confident, that he would deny it, and when I crossed the cell and put my hands on his shoulders and asked him: 'Will, this is not true; you are not married?' he cruelly replied: 'Maggie, you know what I told you long ago.' It was not true, he never told me; he always convinced me and the few friends I have that he was a single man, and I esteemed him the more highly as an honorable one, because of his care of those left to his charge. He denied his guilt of the terrible accusation against him to me. But—"

"And the poor girl again burst out in tears, and sobbed in a heartrending manner."

"And his poor deluded wife—I hear she still believes in his innocence. How my heart aches for her; how grateful I am that his double life was discovered in time—not for my sake alone, but much more for her's."

No one speaking with Miss Robinson would believe that she was otherwise than an innocent confiding victim of Farr's wiles. She is overwhelmed by the terrible blow which she has so suddenly suffered—is completely prostrated. She keenly realizes her position, and with becoming modesty wishes to avoid all publicity; but in her great grief she is more considerate of the feelings of others whose hearts, too, would ache—her parents and the poor suffering wife of the scoundrel who had deceived her. She was, it is evident, completely deceived with Farr's specious explanations, for, as she says, it is incomprehensible that he would openly and before the eyes of his acquaintances pay her the marked attention he did, while his wife and family were living in the same city.

ARMENIA MEANS WAR.

An Uprising of Armenians Promised Next Month.

Reports from Armenia of a recent date state that the Armenians are preparing for war. During the past few weeks money has poured into the revolutionary treasury in a very stream from the Armenian colonies in Batoum, Tiflis, Baku, Erivan, Etchmiadzin and other places in Russia, and from Rescht, Kazvin, Teheran, Tabriz, Kohi and other cities in Persia, and arms are not lacking. The central idea of the plan of campaign is a general uprising of Armenians throughout the Turkish Empire, some time during the month of May. The leaders have promised the people of Armenia that the chief attack will be made on the city of Constantinople itself, and that the brunt of the fighting will be done by the Armenian residents therein, but this may be only a subterfuge to encourage the faint-hearted at Van, Bitlis and Mou. The leaders have even gone so far as to assert that the first attack will be made upon the palace of the sultan, and that the reign of Abdul Hamid will come to a sudden end. The young Turks, particularly those who have traveled abroad, ardently wish the young sultan anywhere except on the throne. The Armenians have at least 3,000 Martini-Henry rifles hidden in secret places in the mountains not a great distance from Lake Van. For a handful of untrained Armenians to begin to fight 300,000 Turkish regulars is beyond conception or human belief, but the leaders, mainly young Armenians, claim that a few more Armenians may as well not be lost in the struggle for liberty. Palestine, the birthplace of Christianity, may also be brought into the revolution. They are genuine patriots, and believe that to free Armenia from the dreadful condition into which it has sunk they must surrender some of their countrymen to torture, outrage and death.

Richard H. Horne, of Victoria, B. C., was burned to death recently.

JOY IN QUEBEC.

A LADY SAVED.

Life Was a Burden and all Remedies Failed Till B. B. B. Was Tried, Now Digestion is Perfect, and Health Has Returned.

DEAR SIR,—Until lately I suffered continually from Headache caused by Constipation, which rendered by life a burden to myself and to others. After trying doctors and remedies without number and with no good results I was advised to try B. B. B. I now rejoice that I did so, for two bottles have completely cured me. I now eat well, and my digestion is perfect. I believe there is no remedy equal to B. B. B., and I recommend it to all sufferers.

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TORONTO SENSATION.

Two Night Watchmen and an Engineer Arrested as Fire Bugs.

Night Watchmen Wickie and Spratt, of the Holmes Electric Protection company, Toronto, were arrested the other night on a charge of incendiarism, a coroner's jury having declared them to be concerned in the great fire of March 3, which destroyed Simpson's big department store, and other business premises, involving a loss of over a million dollars. William Farley, engineer for the Simpson building was also arrested on a charge of being implicated in the fire. A warrant is out for the arrest of a fourth man, named Livingstone, on a similar charge.

A HAPPY CHOICE.

AFTER 25 YEARS

A Wise Mother Chooses the Right Medicine, and Her Son Tells of Its Wonderful Effect.

GENTLEMEN,—In the spring of 1891 I got a bottle of B. B. B. for my mother, who had been troubled for 25 years with sick headache. I got it from Mr. H. Paxton Baird, of Hartford, N. B., who gave me two other medicines to take home and give my mother her choice. Fortunately she chose the B. B. B., and I returned the other bottles. She used it for three months, and has had no headache since. We are sure it was B. B. B. cured her as she has took no other medicine.

JONATHAN A. GREEN, Hartford, N. B.

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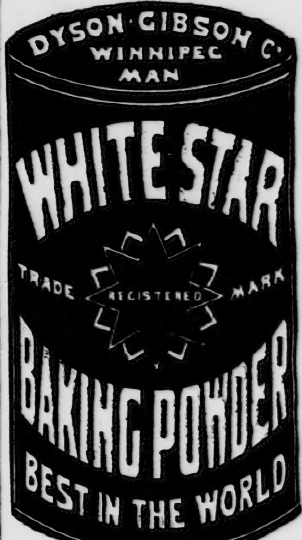
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- " 4—6 Roses, everblooming beauties, " 50c.
- " 5—Window Collectors, 1 each, " 50c.
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- " 7—Sweet Sc'ld Geraniums, " 50c.
- " 8—Mex. Primrose & Heliotropium, " 50c.
- " 9—8 Geraniums, finest assorted, " 50c.
- " 10—12 Calceolarias, fine assorted colors, " 50c.
- " 11—5 Iris, finest varieties, " 50c.

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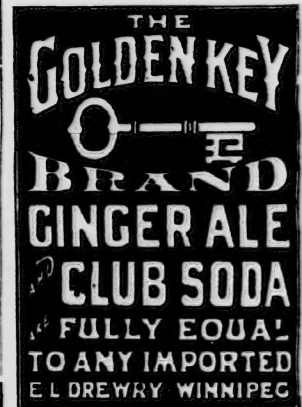
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MUCH LIKE A MIRACLE.

A STATEMENT FROM A WELL KNOWN BERLIN MERCHANT.

How His Daughter Was Restored From the Terrors of St. Vitus Dance—Her Case One of the Worst Ever Known—Fully Recovered Her Health.

From the Berlin News.

The readers of the News have been made familiar with the virtue of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People through the articles appearing from time to time in these columns, and while the drug-gists say that many in this vicinity have received undoubted benefit from their timely use, it is only recently that we have heard of a cure in Berlin of such importance as to rank among the most remarkable ever published. There is hardly a man or woman in the town of Berlin or the county of Wartburg, who does not know Mr. Martin Simpson, owner of marriage licenses and general merchant, King street. Anything said by Mr. Simpson will be implicitly relied upon. A day or two ago we had a talk with him in reference to his 14 year old daughter, Helen, who had for two years been a great sufferer from St. Vitus dance. He tells us that it was the worst case he ever saw. She could not sleep for whole nights and was an intense sufferer. She was totally helpless and could neither eat nor drink unless administered to her by her parents. The best medical attendance was had, but all to no avail. She kept getting worse and worse, and finally, when in the paroxysms, commenced to froth at the mouth and her parents believed she was going out of her mind. Though unable to walk for about eight months she would in her spare hours sit, making her jumps high above her head. While in this condition the worst case ever seen in this place, Mr. Simpson, as a last resort, purchased some Pink Pills and gave them to her suffering and afflicted daughter. He says that in thirty hours she found some relief. In a week the "dances" were entirely stopped and she was able to sleep and was rapidly regaining her former strength. Some months after the use of the Pink Pills was continued she again had touches of the disease, but a few doses of pills stopped it, and for the last eight months has been entirely free from the terrible malady from which no one who knew the circumstances, expected she would recover, and her parents, as may be expected, are warm in their praise of the wonderful remedy which worked such good results. These facts are known to all who are acquainted with the family and further comments are wholly unnecessary.

When such strong tributes as these can be heaped to the wonderful merits of Pink Pills, it is little wonder that they are the favorite remedy with all classes. They are an unfailing specific for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, neuritis, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of a gripe, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, gonorrhea, etc., etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as irregularities, and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental overwork, or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form) of the dozen or hundred, and the price is mentioned against numerous imitations in this shape, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., at either address.

TRAGEDY TALES.

Six Killed in a Pitched Battle in Chickasaw Nation.

A special from Guthrie, Okla., says: Officers just arrived here from Tishomingo, the capital of the Chickasaw nation, report that a pitched battle is raging between the forces of the government under Mosley and 200 Indian warriors. Six people have been killed and eight wounded, according to the report. The greatest excitement prevails. The cause of the outbreak is bad blood over political matters. There has long been bitter feeling at the Chickasaw seat of government. Its origin dates back to the refusal of the legislature at its last session to recognize Willis Brown, Chas. Brown and Noah McGill as sheriffs of the nation. The names of the dead and wounded could not be ascertained by the officers, owing to the confusion which prevailed. Most of the losses were on the governor's side. Governor Mosley and his official retinue escaped by hard running to losses in the outskirts of the town. The governor has called a special session of the legislature to take action upon the existing state of disorder. Tishomingo is virtually under the control of a savage mob and white people are fleeing. Further carnage is looked for at any moment.

R. F. Lindow, superintendent of the Springfield Malleable Iron company, and son of A. R. Lindow, the police and fire commissioner, was shot at three times by R. Z. Gardner, a prominent attorney and chorister of the Fifth Lutheran church, at Springfield, O. Mr. Lindow was seen immediately after the shooting at police headquarters and said that he met Gardner with his Lindow wife on the street. Mrs. Lindow screamed his first and cried: "Run, run, there's my husband." Lindow was asked Gardner why he was with his wife and Gardner pulled a revolver. Lindow tried to grasp him, and Gardner fired, the powder burning Lindow's cheek. Lindow then grappled with him and Gardner again fired, the ball striking Lindow's left sleeve, burning his wrist. The ball passed through his coat and vest. A third shot was fired, the ball passing through his right sleeve. Gardner then went west on Main street, and has not since been seen. Lindow has sworn out a warrant against him for shooting with intent to kill. Mrs. Lindow applied for a divorce some time ago on the grounds of cruelty, but the case was compromised, and they have been living together lately. Gardner's friends say there was nothing wrong, but that he had an appointment with his wife on legal business. Lindow says Gardner has been the trouble between himself and his wife all along.

Dr. J. F. Powell, physician at the Green convict camp, Abbeville, Ga., in an encounter with Jos. Reed, a prom-

inent merchant of Rochelle, shot and killed him at the latter's store the other morning. Powell surrendered himself, waived a preliminary examination and is now in jail. The grand jury recently criticized the centenary camp in several terms. Dr. Powell made a remark about the grand jury, which Reed resented as one of his cousins was a member of the jury. Reed seized Powell and was choking him when the doctor drew a pistol and fired. Reed died in five minutes.

News of one of the most terrible outrages ever perpetrated in Corry, Pa., has been received. At a farm house, nine miles west of that place, old Mrs. Hanahan, aged 55, lies at the point of death from injuries received early the other morning. One part of the house in which she lives is occupied by a family named Calahane. Shortly after 12 o'clock three masked men entered the house and demanded Mrs. Hanahan's money. The old lady protested that she had none, whereupon the ruffians assailed her and choked the poor old woman almost to death. The family in the other part of the house by this time had been awakened and interfered in behalf of the old lady, but were frightened into submission. The fiends then took a lighted lamp and set her hair on fire, burning her neck, face and head in a terrible manner. One of the brutes then criminally assaulted the unfortunate woman. In the meantime the other two searched the house securing about \$25 in money. While this dastardly work was progressing, one of the Calahane family managed to escape from the house and the neighbors were soon aroused. The masked robbers by this time made their escape, firing their revolvers as they ran away. The old lady was found almost dead, her hair burned from off her head, her teeth knocked out and several ribs broken. About two hours later the robbers appeared at the house of Tom More, of Lehigh station and a fight ensued at which More was probably fatally injured. At More's house the bandits secured \$10 and made their departure. The whole country is up in arms but no trace of the robbers has as yet been found.

THE FIGHT FOR SILVER.

Denver is Enthusiastic for the White Metal.

The open air mass meeting held at Denver, Col., recently in honor of the silver agitators, Gen. Warner of New York, and ex-Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania, was one of the largest that Denver has ever seen. Long before the hour which had been set for the opening the people began to gather, and in a short time there were many thousands listening. Excursion trains brought in hundreds from the mining camps. On the steps of the capitol and about the great arcade were gathered many distinguished Colorado citizens. The air was delightfully mild and the sunshine brilliant. For an hour before the time set for the speeches bands played. Judge A. W. Rucker introduced Congressman Sibley who was greeted with cheers.

"Any place but Colorado to talk silver," he said. "I did not come to talk silver. I came to talk in the east, where it is needed, but I can ask you to advance and exalt the spirit of patriotism even at the sacrifice of partisanship. The president has said the ignorant people of Colorado have got to be educated on the money question, and I wish he were here to see whom he proposes to educate. Silver sentiment is steadily growing, and even in Boston and Michigan it is crystallizing. It is spreading in spite of J. Sterling Morton and other members of the cabinet. The people of the east will think the white metal for silver in 1890 will amount to a snow storm, and will lie down and die like the blind mole in the storm of popcorn. If silver had got its right when Cleveland took the president's chair Denver would now be the center of the population of the United States. But I did not come here to talk to educate you on the subject of bi-metalism, but to meet the people of Colorado and talk to them like brothers, and fill myself up with the life and vigor and electric force which one gets from breathing the pure ozone of Colorado and shaking hands with her people."

Mr. Sibley was frequently interrupted with applause from the vast assemblage of men and women and expressed himself as more than gratified with the earnestness of the people in the cause of silver.

Gen. Warner followed Mr. Sibley in a practical business-like discussion of the subject which has been his life study. He also read extracts from a letter which he received from Senator Jones, explaining the cause of his absence and failure to be with the party at this time.

THE GOLD DOLLAR SALOON.

In Future Soft Drinks Only Can be Purchased Therein.

The Gold Dollar saloon, the finest in the city of Buffalo, N.Y., and one of the handsomest in the United States will be converted into a temperance saloon and owned by a joint stock company composed of clergymen and prominent business men of Buffalo. A few weeks ago the Rev. H. W. Sheldon, pastor of the People's church of that city and Rev. Mr. Main went to Chicago to investigate the so-called temperance saloons, as they are called, for the word saloon is debarred. When the clergymen returned home it was determined to put into operation a similar enterprise in their own city. Gus Wegelerth, the proprietor of the Gold Dollar saloon will be secured to take charge of the temperance saloon. He is tired of selling liquor, has had a genuine change of heart and sees in this a good opportunity for getting away from present associations. The saloon floor is laid with \$20 gold pieces, the bar is studded with \$50 gold pieces, the walls are hung with the pictures and 200 incandescents furnish many beautiful kaleidoscopic effects.

Terrible Accident.

A fearful accident is reported from Chateau Richer, Montmorency county. The other evening a farmer named Pierre Cote was at work repairing the roof of his sugar cabin on which he was standing when the planks broke under his weight and he fell through into a large kettle filled with boiling maple syrup. There was only a young boy at the moment in the cabin who could help him and notwithstanding his terrible suffering the unfortunate man was able to draw himself along from the kettle, and drive as far as his house some distance away. The flesh of the legs, the lower part of the body and the arms are burned almost to the bone, and the doctor has doubts of his recovery.

HAWAII AGAIN.

A British Subject Resident in Hawaii Relates His Sufferings.

Frederick Harrison, who says he has been a resident of Hawaii for eighteen years, has written a letter to the press complaining of the treatment to which British subjects have been subjected in Hawaii. He says: When the plan to revolt was prematurely discovered in January, the government arrested the pretense to make wholesale arrests. I with others, was confined in a crowded dirty prison. British subjects and others were subjected in prison, to tortures in the hope of obtaining evidence, and to drag them into testifying as directed. To the credit of Britain only one man surrendered to the dastardly methods. The dark, hell, hunger, being thrust naked into a tank of cold water until the victim fainted, threats of execution, the arrest of other members of the prisoners family and bribes are only samples of the methods employed. Harrison also complained that the British government did not take notice of affidavits which were forwarded to England by British subjects who were subjected to oppression of this character. The St. James gazette commenting on Harrison's letter, says that the Hawaiian government applied a mild form of torture to the prisoners accused of sedition against the republic, and expresses the opinion that the British foreign office should investigate the charges made, adding: "If true, we are bound to withdraw our recognition of this government of second-rate Yankee adventurers."

FRAUDULENT EVASION.

A New York Firm Defrauded the U. S. Customs of a Large Sum.

One of the most startling stories of fraudulent evasion of customs duties which has developed in the port of New York for years, came to light the other day. It involves the name of one of the best known brick-brac dealers in the country, and implicates possibly one or more customs employees who have until now enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the collector of the port and the heads of the various departments. The discovery of the frauds came from the former secretary and more recently, head salesman of the house of Sypher & Co., of Fifth avenue, and 25th street.

The informer is L. H. Todd, who, while the concern was a corporation, acted as its secretary, but who, for the last year or so, since the corporation dissolved, has been its head salesman. Todd was discharged on January last, it is said, for drunkenness. Two weeks ago he appeared at Collector Kilbitt's office and astonished that official with information so startling that he hardly credited the man's statements. These statements, however, have since been verified, and the customs authorities have gathered indisputable evidence that Todd's statements are true, and that O. L. Sypher & Co. have profited to the extent of many thousands of dollars during the last fifteen years. Eugene Honeywell, who has been in the custom's service fifteen years, is the man whose hands the Sypher property passed through and upon whose head now falls the suspicion that Sypher was assisted in swindling the customs by someone inside the service. It is not only possible but highly probable that other startling disclosures will be made before complete investigation is made and it is hinted they may lead to the apprehension of several steamship officials, who have been implicated with Sypher in smuggling small articles of silver into port in bundles and on their persons, a few days after the ship arrives and is passed by the customs. The amount of money out of which the government has been swindled, it is said, will run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, but the customs authorities are not now in a position to state the exact amount. Sypher conducted, perhaps, one of the most extensive enterprises of the kind in the world.

The Rubies of Burmah.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society a paper by Mr. C. Barrington Brown and Professor J. W. Judd, F. R. S., was read on "The Rubies of Burmah and associated minerals. Their mode of Occurrence, Origin, and Metamorphoses." The ruby district of Upper Burmah, it was stated, so far as explored, is about 26 miles long and 12 broad, and lies at elevations varying from 4,000 feet to 5,500 feet above the sea level. The principal mining centre in the district is Mogoke, and the present workings for rubies extend over an area of 45 square miles, old workings, however, being found over an area of 66 square miles. It is also probable that ruby-bearing limestone and the alluvial earths derived from them may be found in portions of the Shan states. It is in the lower clay beds of the river alluvia, and in similar deposits found in gullies in the hill wash, that the rubies, spinels and other gems of the district are found. Operations for the obtaining of rubies are carried on in Burmah in four different ways. In the alluvia, square pits from 2 feet to 9 feet across, ingeniously timbered with bamboo, are sunk to the ruby earth, the drainage of the pits and the removal of material being effected by baskets attached by balance poles, both made of bamboo. In the hill pits long open trenches are carried from the sides of a gully. Regular mines are opened in some places, while the limestone are at one or two points quarried.

IS HENDERSHOTT DEAD?

Lawyers Claim He Has No Further Right to Sign Documents.

John Hendershott, sentenced to death at St. Thomas, Ont., for the murder of his nephew, mortgaged his property for \$2,500 to pay the expenses for the defence. There are a number of tradesmen in St. Thomas who have claims against Hendershott, and it is alleged that he has engaged a solicitor to raise money by chattel mortgage on his personal effects with a view to discharging these. It is contended by the majority of the legal fraternity that when he was sentenced to death he was to all intent dead to the world therefore he could not execute a document of any kind. The case will be fought on the courts.

Gold Bars Minus the Gold.

A special to New York from Carson, Nev., says, Inspector of United States mint, Mason, announced the discovery of a melt of a bar of bullion, which was registered as gold, but which, in fact, contained no gold whatever. A detective from San Francisco told a friend the other morning that the shortage was much larger than has ever been published.

NOTES OF THE DOMINION.

HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST PICKED UP HERE AND THERE.

Collected From the Writings of the Dominion and Condensed for the Information of the Reading Public.

Fire at Kamloops caused the death of two men.

Lake navigation will be unusually late this season.

A big blaze at Seaford, Ont., caused a loss of \$14,000.

Nova Scotia Liberals are elated at the election result.

Mr. J. H. Hacking, a well known Winnipeg printer is dead.

Philip Pittinghill, of Wellington, is supposed to have been snatched.

The receiver of the M. and N. W. R. has been continued in office.

Very little legislation was foreshadowed in the speech from the throne.

It is said that the Duluth and Winnipeg extension will be built this spring.

Commercial men recently returned from Australia report good openings for Canadian goods.

A much excitement was manifested at Montreal regarding the bye-elections as a general election.

Lawyers claim that Hendershott the Elgin murderer has no right to sign documents since his sentence.

Thos Davidson, yard master at Rat Portage, had an accident, which will require amputation of his foot.

A violent shock of earthquake was felt in the eastern townships of Quebec the other night. It proceeded southward.

Three men named McGee, Spratt, and Wm. Farley have been arrested on suspicion of causing the Toronto fire of March 3.

James J. Danaher, of the Cornwall Freeholder and an old lacrosse player of considerable note, died a few days ago after a long and painful illness, aged 26.

The Dominion government has granted to the United States vessels the privilege of coasting in the Yukon district, British Columbia, until there are Canadian vessels available for the service.

The Knights of Labor in Canada have resolved to form a Canadian order without connection of any kind with that in the U. S. New assemblies will be formed in all industrial centres of the Dominion.

W. C. Macdonald, the millionaire, has donated land worth \$50,000 to McGill university on which to build an observatory. The botanical gardens of the institution will also be established at the same place.

The successful candidates in the recent by-elections were: In Antigonish, Mr. Isaac Liberal; in Vercheres, (Geoffroy Liberal; in Quebec West, R. R. Dobell, Independent; and in Haldimand, Dr. Montague, Conservative.

The Winnipeg summer fair dates are July 15th to July 20th; Portage la Prairie summer fair, July 22nd and 23rd; Brandon summer fair, July 25th and 26th; Territorial fair at Regina, July 29th and the following week.

An application was made recently to have Snorts, the Valleyfield murderer, examined as to his sanity. The motion was opposed by crown counsel on the ground that it should be deferred until the trial. Judgment was reserved.

Moore and Vandusen's and Crapp's hardware store was burned recently at Lion Head, Ont. Crapp's loss is \$1,000; insured for \$800 in the Lancashire. Moore and Vandusen's loss is \$15,000; insured for \$4,000 in the Lancashire and \$3,000 in the Sun.

Canada's annual horse show was formally opened in the armory, Toronto, by Lieut.-Gov. Kirkpatrick the other afternoon, in the presence of a large and representative gathering of Toronto's best people, and hundreds of visitors from outside points, including many cities of the United States.

Mr. A. J. Rinz, Toronto, representing the Canadian shippers of produce says the interviews between the directors of the Manchester canal and the importers of produce were satisfactory and will doubtless result in the establishing of a direct steamship service between Montreal and Manchester.

The weavers of the Cornwall Manufacturing company's woolen mill went out on strike with recently along the warpers. It appears that some months ago the wages of the employees of the mill were cut down 12 per cent. The strikers claim that it was then promised that when times got better the old scale of wages would be restored and when their requests were not granted they went out on strike.

A meeting of the Toronto cabinet council was held recently when several important offices were filled. Donald Guthrie, J. C. ex-M. P. of Guelph, was appointed secretary of registry offices, instead of the late Hon. G. F. Fraser. Matthew Goetz, of Formosa, was appointed deputy clerk of the crown, county court clerk and surrogate registrar of Bruce, Thomas Southworth, of Brockville, was appointed clerk of forestry.

The ice jam in the St. John's river at Fredericton, N. B., damaged one of the piers of the railway bridge. The entire pier was moved down the river about four feet and the top is badly twisted, entirely interrupting traffic. It may not be repaired until low water in mid-summer. The bridge, which is more than half a mile long forms the connecting link between the Canadian Eastern railway and the Canadian Pacific west and to St. John from this city.

The Dominion Educational association have elected officers as follows: President, Dr. A. H. Macdougall, Halifax; vice-presidents, Hon. Col. Jas. Baker, minister of education, British Columbia; D. H. Goggin, Regina; Hon. Clifford Sifton, Winnipeg; John Miller, Toronto; J. M. Harper, Quebec; Dr. Hall, Toronto; Dr. Inch, Fredericton; D. J. McLeod, Charlottetown; Secretary A. Rackay, St. John; treasurer, G. W. Parmelee, and directors, representing the different provinces.

The census of the Territories now being taken by the Mounted Police on

their rounds will be the basis for the increased representation in the commons if and as the census shows increased population entitles any district to another member. That is the nature of the amendment to the act mentioned in the speech from the throne. The clause in the speech dealing the C. P. R. lands is to enlarge the area in which the company may take their land in block for irrigation purposes.

A STRANGE STORY.

A British Trading Ship is Fired on and Boarded by H. M. S. Canada.

A special from Kingston, Jamaica, to the New York Herald, says: A strange report has been received here. It is said that the steamer Barnstable, from Boston to Port Antonio, was fired upon off Cape Inagua by the British cruiser Canada. It is said that the Barnstable was stopped and was boarded by British officers. No reason was given for this action, and none of the details have been received. A Boston dispatch says: The steamer Barnstable, which was reported to have been overhauled and boarded by the British ship Canada, is itself a British craft, leased by the Boston Fruit company for their West India trade. She left Boston for Port Antonio, April 11th, and was probably on her return trip when interrupted. A. W. Preston, general manager of the Boston Fruit company, which is also the lessee of the Elbe, stopped by the Spaniards a short time ago, was seen at his residence recently. He said: "I have received no hint of the Barnstable being intercepted and cannot conceive why it should have been done and especially by a British vessel."

Intervention Invited.

The British embassy at Washington has received a telegram from the New York counsel of Dr. Buchanan, condemning to be electrocuted, asking the ambassador's intervention on the ground that Buchanan is a British subject and has not been given a fair trial according to the constitution. It is stated that any action by the ambassador necessarily would be unofficial, as there would not be time to present the case intelligently to the home government and in the absence of instructions no official action will be taken. It is understood that any action by Sir Julian would be confined to an unofficial suggestion to Secretary Gresham that the governor of New York be asked to grant a temporary reprieve, but such suggestion is very unlikely as the settled policy of the British officials is to give full credit to the action of the American courts.

An Express Robbery.

John Grant, train dispatcher, of London, Ont., is under arrest on a charge of stealing \$2,000 from the Canada Express Co., at Park Hill, Ont. Most of the stolen money has been recovered.

CANNOT EASILY FOOL HIM.

Mr. W. S. Smith, Editor of The Toronto Evening News, knew What He Was Writing When He Penned a Good Word for Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Remedy.

Professional men have been strong in their recommendation of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder as a remedy for cold in the head and catarrhal troubles. We have already published in these columns warm words of endorsement from leading clergymen and professors in the educational institutions of the country. One thing is sure of, that it is not an easy matter to fool the newspaper man. He sees a good deal of the inside of life. This fact gives value to the words of endorsement of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder recently penned by Mr. W. S. Smith, the well-known editor of The Evening News.

Most Pronounced Symptoms of Heart Disease, and How to Secure Relief in 30 Minutes.

The most pronounced symptoms of heart disease are, palpitation or fluttering of the heart, shortness of breath, spells at night, making it necessary to sit up in bed to breathe, swelling of feet or ankles, say the most eminent authorities is one of the surest signs of a diseased heart. Nightmare is a common symptom, spells of hunger or exhaustion. It is estimated that 60 per cent. of all cases of dropsy come from heart disease. The brain may be congested, causing headaches, dizziness or vertigo. In short, whenever the heart flutters it tires out easily, aches or palpitates, it is diseased and nothing will give such perfect relief or so speedily effect a cure as Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. It has saved thousands of lives, and your's may be counted among the number if its use is begun at once.

This remedy absolutely never fails to give perfect relief in thirty minutes, and it is as harmless as the purest milk.

DOES NOT IRRITATE, BUT HEALS.

South American Kidney Cure Cures Kidney Disease Speedily and Effectively.

It is remarkable that those who suffer from kidney disease grow impatient of those medicines that are slow in their cure. Who enjoys pain? The beauty of South American Kidney Cure is that it relieves the sufferer almost instantaneously. What sick one does not know the delight that comes when pain is relieved? Kidney cure, as a plain matter of fact, relieves the most distressing kidney and bladder troubles in six hours. It is hard to say anything more for it. Who wants more said for it?

TIDINGS FROM AMOSA WOOD HOSPITAL.

Mr. J. Smith Cured of Chronic Rheumatism by South American Kidney Cure—The Great Rheumatic Remedy Again Conquers Where Doctors Had Failed.

Mr. J. E. Smith of Amosa Wood Hospital, St. Thomas, Ont.: "For a long time I was afflicted with very bad rheumatic pains and they became so intense that life to me was a misery. I saw the South American Cure advertised, and determined on giving it a trial, and procured a bottle from R. J. Old, druggist, of St. Thomas. Before taking one half the bottle I found the greatest relief, but kept on taking it, using in all four bottles. I used that quantity to give the medicine a fair trial, although I had no sign of an ache or pain after taking the second bottle. I can strongly recommend this remedy to all sufferers from rheumatism. I feel confident it will do for them what it did for me."

SASH AND DOOR COMBINE.

The Old Organization Revived With a Capital of \$20,000,000.

The old sash and door blind trust has been revived, and began business with a membership of thirty-nine firms representing a capital of \$20,000,000. A secret meeting of those interested was held at the Auditorium, Chicago, the other night, and was not adjourned until long after midnight. The trust has made arrangements for the control of both prices and output, and began operations with a vim by ordering an advance in the prices of 10 per cent., and a reduction in the output of 20 per cent., to take effect immediately. Each of the thirty-nine firms paid into the treasury \$2,000 as a guarantee of good faith, the amount to be forfeited if any of the concerns rules be broken.

Warned in Time.

The Petit Journal, of Paris, declares that the anarchists have arranged to make an attempt to assassinate President Faure on the occasion of his visit to Havre. The paper asserts that twenty-two men are engaged in the conspiracy, and that one of their number is a deserter of the French army, of the type of Cesario Santo, the assassin of the late President Carnot, who has left London for the purpose of carrying out the part assigned him, that of the actual assassin. The police are ignorant of the route the man will take, and are watching all the French ports.

NORTHERN - - PACIFIC RY.

TIME CARD Taking effect on Sunday, December 16th, 1894.

N. Bound Read up.	STATIONS.	S. Bound Read down.
Fr. No. 101.		Fr. No. 102.
St Paul, Minn.		St Paul, Minn.
1:30 pm	Winnipeg	12:15 pm
2:30 pm	Portage Junction	1:15 pm
3:30 pm	St. Norbert	2:15 pm
4:30 pm	Cartier	3:15 pm
5:30 pm	St. Agis	4:15 pm
6:30 pm	Union Point	5:15 pm
7:30 pm	Silver Plains	6:15 pm
8:30 pm	Morris	7:15 pm
9:30 pm	St. Jean	8:15 pm
10:30 pm	Letellier	9:15 pm
11:30 pm	Emerson	10:15 pm
12:30 am	Brandon	11:15 pm
1:30 am	Grand Forks	12:15 am
2:30 am	Winnipeg Junction	1:15 am
3:30 am	Health	2:15 am
4:30 am	Minneapolis	3:15 am
5:30 am	St. Paul	4:15 am
6:30 am	Chicago	5:15 am

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

N. Bound Read up.	STATIONS.	S. Bound Read down.
Fr. No. 101.		Fr. No. 102.
St. Paul, Minn.		St. Paul, Minn.
1:30 pm	Winnipeg	12:15 pm
2:30 pm	Portage Junction	1:15 pm
3:30 pm	St. Norbert	2:15 pm
4:30 pm	Cartier	3:15 pm
5:30 pm	St. Agis	4:15 pm
6:30 pm	Union Point	5:15 pm
7:30 pm	Silver Plains	6:15 pm
8:30 pm	Morris	7:15 pm
9:30 pm	St. Jean	8:15 pm
10:30 pm	Letellier	9:15 pm
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12:30 am	Brandon	11:15 pm
1:30 am	Grand Forks	12:15 am
2:30 am	Winnipeg Junction	1:15 am
3:30 am	Health	2:15 am
4:30 am	Minneapolis	3:15 am
5:30 am	St. Paul	4:15 am
6:30 am	Chicago	5:15 am

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

N. Bound Read up.	STATIONS.	S. Bound Read down.
Fr. No. 101.		Fr. No. 102.
St. Paul, Minn.		St. Paul, Minn.
1:30 pm	Winnipeg	12:15 pm
2:30 pm	Portage Junction	1:15 pm
3:30 pm	St. Norbert	2:15 pm
4:30 pm	Cartier	3:15



For a long time I suffered with Rheumatism in the back, so severely that I could not even sit straight. My wife advised me to use Dr. McMichael's Plaster. I tried it and was surprised to find it cured me like magic.

Qu'Appelle Observatory.

Reading of the thermometer for the week ending Tuesday, April 24, 1895.

	Maximum	Minimum
Wednesday, April 17	62	39
Thursday, April 18	63	25
Friday, April 19	62	37
Saturday, April 20	58	28
Sunday, April 21	61	34
Monday, April 22	67	40
Tuesday, April 23	68	42

WIND DIRECTION AND VELOCITY.

	G.A.M.	I.P.M.	P.M.
Wednesday, ..	W 14	W 32	W 8
Thursday, ..	SW 10	SW 20	SW 12
Friday, ..	SW 7	SW 12	N 18
Saturday, ..	N 3	NE 18	N 4
Sunday, ..	W 15	W 30	N 14
Monday, ..	calm	SW 4	S 4
Tuesday, ..	SW 8	SW 24	SW 24

Local and General.

—Mr. E. W. Warner arrived home on Monday morning.

—Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Caswell, and family, are camping out at the Qu'Appelle Lakes.

—Mr. Cecil Bell has left for Regina to enter the law office of Messrs. Johnston & Jones.

—Mr. A. Raymond left on Monday to join Mr. and Mrs. Caswell at the lakes for a few days.

—Messrs. A. Blair and John Rogers, Homestead Inspectors, arrived from the west on Sunday night.

—Shooting parties are now the order of the day. The geese are plentiful and are suffering accordingly.

—Rev. Mr. Walsh, Indian Head, agent for Funk & Wagnall's famous Standard Dictionary, was in town Monday seeking subscribers for this grand work.

—Messrs. J. Love and W. Vatcher have returned for the summer from the ranch at Touchwood. There is some talk of one of the above gentlemen taking a trip to the old country; the query is, will he take the trip alone?

—The new school bell has arrived and is a source of untiring amusement to the boys, who keep incessantly ringing it. It is to be hoped that they will be equally attentive to it when in the future it will call them to attend to their studies.

—We would advise all parties living in private houses to be careful; the eavesdropper is around. One such was observed a few nights since with his ear glued to the window of a private residence, listening to the conversation taking place within.

—The seed grain has all been distributed and seeding has been progressing favorably, in fact, is almost completed, and should the present weather continue Saturday will about see the end of it. The farmers report that it is splendid growing weather but hope to soon see some rain.

—Mr. J. A. Trusler, merchant tailor, is about to commence business in town. It is to be hoped that instead of sending away money to Ontario and Quebec, people will endeavor to keep it at home as far as possible by giving Mr. Trusler a trial, as he guarantees satisfaction, and a very small increase on eastern prices.

—The funeral of Mr. Warner's little boy took place on Friday afternoon and was largely attended. One very pleasing feature was that the service was taken part in by the clergymen of three denominations; by the Revs. Matheson, Presbyterian, and Bunt, Methodist, at the house, and by the Rev. Sargent, Episcopalian, at the grave. Such should it ever be. The like of this would do more to bring about a union of the different churches than anything else.

—Mr. R. Robertson, brother of Prof. Robertson, the Dairy Commissioner, has just returned from England. He was introduced on 'Change on the 26th by Mr. H. Hodgson. "The outlook," said Mr. Robertson, speaking of the butter situation in London, "is not very bright, in fact there are very few who look for any immediate improvement. We were extremely gratified, in fact, greatly surprised, to see the good reception which was given to the recent shipments of

Canadian winter creamery. The results compared very favorably with those from the grass butter from Australia."

—There will be a meeting of the Qu'Appelle Lawn Tennis club in the reading room of the Queen's hotel, on Friday, April 26, at 3 p.m.

—We are glad to notice that the coverings of the different wells about town are being attended to, as they were becoming absolutely dangerous.

—Owing to the recount demanded by Mr. McGreevy, in the late election in Quebec West, the tables have been completely turned and McGreevy declared elected by ten of a majority.

—It is about time that the personnel of the magistracy was changed, at all events in Calgary, judging from the scenes that have lately taken place in the magistrates' court in that ambitious city.

—A reunion of the veterans of the N.W.F. Force of 1885 will be held at Moosomin on May 14th next, in the Queen's Hotel, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the rebellion. A large attendance is expected.

—Says the Prince Albert Advocate: The following table of wine measure has been handed in to this office. Although not orthodox, it may prove a valuable help to persons of a cyphering turn of mind:

5 drinks, 1 jug.
4 jugs, 1 drunk.
3 drinks, 1 jail.
2 jails, 1 Stony Mountain.

—The announcement was made recently in Newport, R. I., on the most reliable authority, that the Prince of Wales will visit Newport during the coming summer. The information was furnished by a prominent society man who had just received a letter from England announcing that his royal highness would attend the equestrian and spend several weeks in Newport.

Mr. W. W. Scott of Waltham, N.D., who lately passed a creditable examination before the medical board at Winnipeg and took his degree in medicine, will commence practice in Waltham, taking up the business of the late Dr. McLaughlin. Dr. Scott is the second son of the well-known Presbyterian missionary, Rev. John Scott, and brother of Mr. S. Scott of The Progress.

Football.

At a meeting held in Mr. Bulyea's store on the 18th inst., for the purpose of re-organizing the Qu'Appelle Association Football club for the season of 1895, Mr. Bulyea, M.L.A., was elected patron; Mr. A. C. Paterson, of North Portal, honorary president; Dr. W. Henderson, president; Joseph Sheldford, captain; C. C. Podham, vice-captain; J. A. Longpre, secretary-treasurer.

A meeting of the above club will be held in Mr. Bulyea's store on the 30th inst., to arrange the play for the coming season. All wishing to join the club will please give their names to the secretary. The fee for the season is fifty cents.

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. and Mr. Warner desire to express their sincere thanks to their many friends, for kindness and sympathy during their recent bereavement.

Qu'Appelle, April 25th, 1895.

Sponcerville Splashes.

On Thursday, the 18th, Starr's Point school was opened in due form, Miss E. McMichael being formally given her wand of office as teacher. Your correspondent has it on the best authority that the birch rod is now in pickle, and will soon be cured. Twelve, we understand, is the average attendance.

Presence of mind and absence of body is in times of danger very convenient, but a resident of this district lately journeyed into town for seed grain, and on his return

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

home he found he had forgotten it. Reverse the beginning of this paragraph, and the reader gets a straight tip.

Seeding operations are now in full swing. Amongst those putting in a large acreage are Messrs. Spencer, McMichael, Hardy, Cates, Fraser, Stewart and Downing; evidently these have not lost faith in the country.

While driving to town a few days since our thoughts were arrested in their wanderings by a fellow passenger's involuntary exclamation, "That don't look much like hard times." That was a fine new stable, of which the owner has reason to be proud.

Grassington Public School opened its doors in Easter week to the youthful aspirants after knowledge. Miss Dale is teacher, and we learn that the attendance averages about seven.

Edgeley Echoes.

The continual nattering against the government is perfectly sickening. No doubt the government have been dilatory and insufficient in their grant of seed grain; it is hard for people to suffer for the faults of their neighbors, and it is hardly fair for the government, by punishing one, to punish all, in a like sense, as visiting the sins of the fathers upon the children; yet they have done a considerable amount of good in former years, for which they have received, not halfpence, but kicks. Even a worm will turn. The Territories are not the whole of the Canadian Dominion, nor do they hold the greater part of the population, and it would hardly be fair to a taxed community to help an untrained one, though it should be needful to do so unless that community, hand in hand with the government, would put their own shoulders to the wheel. But what is wanted from the government is fair play to all. Let them take hold of the defaulters and make them pay if they have it and let them see that their grants go in reality to the needful settler; if all really need it let all get it.

We have all lately been supplied with sample copies of The Regina Standard, with its usual DAVIN defamations. The harvest of new subscribers from our midst will certainly not be legion. Mr. McMichael's paper is like the mosquito to the wire netting; it makes quite a buzz but it can't get its point to work. Mr. McMichael will have to work hard to obtain four figures to place under Mr. DAVIN's poll return, and if the much talked of redistribution comes to pass he might as well give up the ghost immediately. The Reform party are always grumbling at the high salaries and needless expenditures of the government; why, then, should they throw a needless cost on the country by causing a needless and utterly needless opposition to Nicholas Flood DAVIN?

Seeding is in full blast, some of our friends having finished long since. Whether the first sown will be the first reaped remains to be seen, Providence granting lots of rain for a fair field of competition.

The Markets.

WHEAT, 57 to 58c. Flour, \$1.85 patents, \$1.65 strong bakers; oats, 30 to 31c; barley, 32 to 34c; butter, 10 to 12c; eggs, 8c; lard, pure, \$1.85 to \$1.90 for 20 pound pails and \$1.60 for 60 pound pails, compound in 3 and 5 pound tins, 85c per case of 60 pounds, pure lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins \$2.75 per case of 60 pounds; tallow, 9c per pound. Poultry, chickens 8c, turkeys 10c, geese 9 to 10c, ducks 8c. Hides, green, 34c for No. 1 cow, 34c for No. 2, and 24c for No. 3, and 5c for No. 4 steers, and 14c for No. 2, branded hides grade No. 2 when not otherwise damaged to reduce them to No. 3; cured hides, 5 to 5 1/2c; tallow, 4 to 5c, rendered, 2 to 3c rough. Potatoes, 30 to 35c per bush. Hay, \$4 per ton. Live stock—beef, 4c; sheep, 4c; good bacon hogs, 4 1/2 to 4 1/2c. Horses, good farm team, \$150 to \$200.

LOCAL PRICES.

Wheat, 59 to 62c; little offering. Oats, wholesale 35c, retail 40c, per bushel. Bran, 80c, per 100 lbs., \$16 per ton. Flour—Hungarian, 32; Strong Bakers, \$1.65 to \$1.85 per sack of 48 lbs. Beef per side, 34c; joints, 10c; Pork, 54c, per 100 lbs.; 8 to 10c, per lb. according to choice. Mutton, 10 to 15c; per lb.; per carcass, 10c. White fish, 5c for quantities; 8c, per lb. Potatoes, 30c per bushel. Cabbage, 15c, per lb. Outings 1 lb. for 25c. Hay, 36 to 37 per ton. Butter, 12 1/2 to 15c, per lb. Cheese, 17c per lb. Eggs 16c per doz.

Hotels.

Queens: L. Laidson, Yorkton; N. H. Barley, G. F. Guernsey, E. W. Gibson, E. W. Foster, J. Harrison, Fort Qu'Appelle; E. Schneider, Poplar Plains; H. Anderson, Touchwood; W. Pollock, Maple Creek.
Leland: J. A. McDonald, Fort Qu'Appelle; A. S. Bins, C. P. Steele, A. P. Jeffrey, Winnipeg; C. Constantine, Moosomin; Sgt. Dee, and eight constables, John Rogers, A. Blair, Regina; J. Love, W. Vatcher, Touchwood.

WARNING.

\$100 REWARD!

We are informed that unscrupulous dealers are in the habit of selling plums and pings of inferior tobacco, representing them to be the genuine

"T. & B."

Myrtle Navy.

The genuine plug is stamped with the letters "T & B" in bronze. Purchasers will confer a favor by looking for the trade mark when purchasing.
A reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given to anyone for information leading to the conviction of any person or persons guilty of the above fraudulent practices, or infringing on our trade mark in any manner whatsoever.

—THE—
Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co.,
(LIMITED.)
HAMILTON, ONT.

COAL
IS NOW
Cheaper than Wood.

A Midnight Walk
with a colicky baby or a colicky stomach isn't pleasant. Either can be avoided by keeping a bottle of Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER on the medicine shelf. It is invaluable in sudden attacks of Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhea. Just as valuable for all external pains.
Dose—One teaspoonful in a half glass of water or milk (warm if convenient).

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

QU'APPELLE STATION, N. W. T.
In this hotel the travelling public will find all the conveniences that are necessary to make their's a life worth living.
Luxuriantly Furnished Bed Rooms, Cuisine Unsurpassed, Large and Well Lighted Sample Rooms.
RATES, . . . \$1.50 PER DAY
Headquarters for Two Daily Stage Lines to Fort Qu'Appelle.

LELAND HOUSE,

Qu'Appelle Station, - - Assa.
Headquarters for Stage Lines to Fort Qu'Appelle.
Commercial Travellers' Favorite House.
Bar supplied with best brands of Liquors and Cigars.
TERMS MODERATE. PORTER MEETS ALL TRAINS.
LOVE & RAYMOND, Proprietors.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

INDIAN HEAD, N.W.T.
Repaired and furnished anew. Now first class in every respect.
Excellent Sample Rooms for Travellers.
Bar furnished with finest brands of Liquors and Cigars.
PORTER MEETS ALL TRAINS.
A. DAVIDSON, - - Proprietor.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Sores, and all Eruptions.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

Cures Liver, Stomach and Kidney Troubles, and Cleanses the Blood of all Impurities.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

Cures Old Chronic Cures where all other remedies fail.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

Be sure and ask your Druggist for

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Direct Connection
With Steamers at
HALIFAX AND NEW YORK

For all European, South American and South African points.

Return Tickets on sale to all Pacific Coast points, Hawaiian Islands, Australia, China and Japan.

Sailings From Vancouver.

FOR AUSTRALIA
WARRIMOO, June 16; MIOWERA, May 16
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
EMPEROR OF CHINA, May 13.
EMPEROR OF INDIA, June 3.

For tickets and information apply to E. W. WARNER, Agent, Qu'Appelle, or to ROBT KERR, General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg.

Leave
Doubtful Seeds alone. The best are easy to get, and cost no more. Ask your dealer for
FERRY'S SEEDS
Always the best. Known everywhere. Ferry's Seed Annual for 1895 tells you what, how, and when to plant. Sent Free. Get it Address
D. M. FERRY & CO.,
Windsor, Ont.

COAL

IS NOW
Cheaper than Wood.

American Hard "Stove," \$12 delivered, \$11.50 on car.
Canadian Anthracite "Stove," \$9.25 delivered, \$8.75 on car.
Galt, \$6.35 on car, \$6.60 in shed.
Hassard, \$4.25 in shed, \$4 in car.

Have a look at my Drop Siding, \$23.

J. H. MacCAUL,
QU'APPELLE.

Qu'Appelle Valley FLOUR MILLS,

FORT QU'APPELLE.
Hungarian Patent Strong Bakers Graham Bran, Shorts, Chop, CRACKED WHEAT.
Chopper for Grinding Feed Stuff.
Full supply always on hand at BULYEA'S STORE.
Support Local Industry.

JOYNER & ELKINGTON, PROPRIETORS.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

The North-West Lands of the Estate of the late W. R. THISTLE, comprising
4,000 ACRES
Of Valuable Improved
FARM PROPERTY
ARE NOW OFFERED
FOR SALE ON
Most Reasonable Terms.

For full particulars apply to

A. D. DICKSON,
BARRISTER,
QU'APPELLE

OH, SAY!

Did you see those pretty

Baby Carriages

Where there is such a fine display

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MAIL CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESSED TO the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 17th May, next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, on proposed contracts for four years, over each of the following routes from the 1st July next:

BALGONIE AND HEDNESFORD, via Edmonton, once per week, computed distance twelve miles.
BROOKSIDE AND WAPELLO, via Parkin and Redwood, once per week, computed distance, nineteen miles.
SINLAUTA AND RAILWAY STATION, seven times per week, computed distance, half mile.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen and blank forms of tender obtained at the post office on the respective routes, and at this office.

W. W. McLEOD,
Post Office Inspector,
Winnipeg, 22nd March, 1895.